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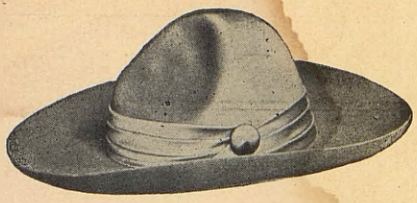

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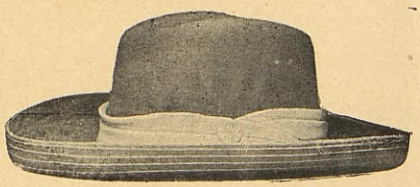

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The Liberator

Devoted to the Cause of Good Government and the Advancement of the Afro-American.

VOL. III. LOS ANGELES, CAL., OCTOBER, 1901. No. 3.

Judge York's Masterly Plea for Law and Order

Practical and Theoretical Anarchy Defined

Lynch Law is Anarchy

Daily Press Not Blameless

We Have Been Sowing to the Winds

ANARCHISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Judge Waldo M. York Before the New Century Club.

Anarchism, as the term is generally understood in the United States, is the political policy of social existence without political laws and without rulers or heads of government, and in fact without any officers at all. Anarchists seem not to be unanimous in political theories, for some are reputed to be so opposed to any government that they regard it a virtue to kill public officers, while others would harm no one, but would endeavor to establish by moral suasion the conditions which they consider a panacea for all our ills.

But anarchism is not confined to those who profess to be anarchists. Any person who would subvert the laws of a state or of a nation and deprive others of their rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the United States or of a state while condemning anarchy is advocating anarchistic policies and aiding in their promulgaton.

As to that class denominated the red-handed professed anarchists, we are hardly in a mood to discuss their creed dispassionately. Through their instrumentality we have been deprived of our great and good President by the most outrageous assassination — a President whose heart was melting with kindness toward all the people, whose life was one of devotion to the people—who as a statesman, citizen, husband, Christian and noble gentleman was entitled to the kindliest regards and consideration of every man, woman and child in the land—the greatest man of his age, whose glorious life was crowned by the halo of his Christian death and who has left to posterity the heritage of a life which will ever serve as a model for right living, high resolve and exalted patriotism! It was through the pernicious influence of this class that the gentle Empress of Austria was stabbed in the back, that the president of France and King Humbert of Italy were assasinated in a cowardly manner.

THE LAST PLACE FOR ANARCHY.

In this country, where our Declaration of Independence declares that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,, and where in our own state, as in many others, that declaration has been enacted into constitutional law wherein it is provided that all men are by nature free and independent and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and property, acquiring, possessing and protecting property and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness , and where in the constitution of the United States it is declared that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and cruel and unusual punishments are prohibited; in this country where brotherly love has permeated the work of the legislatures and so many provisions are made for the care by the public of those who are unfortunate; in this country of free public schools, where the poorest people have the same school privileges as the rich, whether they contribute toward the support of the schools or not; in this country, where wages of labor are the highest in the world and there are more opportunities for employment than in any other country; in this country, where the avenues to the highest positions, including professional, commercial and political, are open to the sons of the poorest, and where the sons of the poorest people have achieved the highest places in professional, commercial and political stations; where the wealthiest men were poor boys, the greatest lawyers, ministers and doctors are the sons of laborers,and our martyred President himself rose from the ranks of rural toilers; where millions have suffered and given their lives to secure and to sustain these conditons—what possible excuse has there been, what possible excuse exists for the anarchist or for the enemy of our form of government? In such a country as this the anarchist can only be looked upon as the enemy of the people, the enemy of his God, the enemy of justice, honesty, order and decency. His doctrines would stop all industry, all progress, all morality,and convert the best government on earth into blackened ruins, and inaugurate famine, pestilence and an earthly hell. We will not dignify the red-handed anarchist by further discussion of his abominable creed.

IN A MILDER FORM.

Only a step removed is the anarchist who is opposed to government, but would not murder officers of the law. He aids, perhaps unconsciously, the red-handed anarchist in that he supports the no-government creed. We wish to rid this country of these professed anarchists. They are our enemies because they are the enemies to our government. They claim freedom of speech. They claim it under the laws which they would destroy. They claim it in the enforcement of laws by officers whose authority they deny. They are entitled to it, as they are not

excepted in the general provisions for the protection of the people. But freedom of speech does not mean and has never meant in this country a license to subvert our morals. The right of freedom of speech cannot be invoked to license the circulation of obscene literature or the utterance of obscene thoughts in public places. For the same reason anarchical utterances should be prohibited and freedom of speech would remain, under such prohibition, inviolate.

As to the character of the drastic measures which should be provided for the suppression of anarchy, I will leave that for more mature reflection.

THOSE WHO GIVE AID AND COMFORT.

I wish now to follow the doctrine of anarchism out of the anarchist camps. The murderer, the robber, the thief, and other violators of law are not denominated anrchists. They do not advocate anarchy; they practice it. They do not aid the anarchist in the promulgation of his doctrine, because every man's hand is against them and their hands are against every man. They make no pretense of befriending anyone. They know and feel that they are wrong-doers. They are anarchists in practice, but not in theory.

But we have those with us who are more dangerous to the country than than these; not professed anarchists, but anarchists in sympathy and in fact. They give aid and comfort to the vilest, most treacherous assassins. Angered that their ways and their policies were not President McKinley's ways and policies, they rejoiced that he had become the victim of the assassin's bullets. Although the President was shot by one humble and unknown, to whom he had trustingly extended the hand of friendship, this despicable class of people were heard shamelessly to remark, "Served him right. Hope he will die." What better than the miserable assassin were these people? Whatever else may be said of him, he had the nerve to jeopardize his life in committing his abominable deed. They applauded. How can their conduct be construed other than tnat they had the heart to do as the assassin did, but lacked the courage? They favored, endorsed and endeavored to justify a red-handed anarchical assassination as villainous as a human being could devise. There should be a law to deal with such people.

DISRESPECT FOR THE LAW.

When Carrie Nation started her hatchet campaign against the saloons she subverted the laws and assumed to usurp the government in so far as the saloon keepers were concerned. In defiance of the laws and the officers of the law, she assumed to dictate that saloon keepers' acts were crimes and that without trial they should be punished as she in her own unbridled discretion might decree. Her position was in direct line with the teachings of anarchists. Her acts were arguments for the annulment of all laws and the deposing of all law officers. And yet many men whose hearts were bitter against the saloon, who believed it to be the greatest crime of our society, good men, applauded Carrie Nation's lawless acts! They were unconsciously applauding anarchism! We can well believe the report that this same Carrie Nation said in her speech at Coney Island on the 14th of last month, that she was glad President McKinley had been shot and hoped he would die—that he was a friend of rum-sellers and brewers and did not deserve to live.

EFFECT OF LYNCH LAW.

The anarchist, the red-handed anarchist, receives aid and comfort from another and a very considerable class. This country has long been disgraced by what is termed lynch law. It is anarchy in the disguise of righteous public indignation. Men accused of crime have in numerous instances been taken by mobs and most cruelly treated and have been deprived of life without a semblance of a trial and in a maddened ferocious frenzy, where reason was dethroned. And the details of these atrocities have been telegraphed over the world and read by millions. The moral sensibilities, the rennement incident to our birth, education and usual environments have been blunted by these recitals of brutal deeds as well as by the witnessing of them, and the taking of human life by unlawful violence has so familiarized the people with such atrocities that brutal lynchings have been thought lightly of and even public journals, and in some instances prominent legislators have voiced their approval. What justification does the red-handed anarchist want more than that? He is taught that the laws are inefficient, that officers of the law are impotent and that the people applaud the dethroning of the law and brutal assassination. What wonder that the taking of the life of our grand and gentle President under base betrayal of confidence could have been so coldly and heartlessly done? What wonder that men accredited by their friends with good, pure and tender emotions applauded the brutal deed? We have sowed to the wind!

LABOR UNIONS.

But there are others. It is wrong to say that labor unions are responsible for all the wrong done by labor unionists. Many times they are at fault. I do not think they advocate violence. But what they advocate has often led to violence. I cannot believe that any considerable body of men would advocate the brutal maiming of a woman engaged in taking food to her husband, who was working honestly and lawfully to support his family and himself. I cannot believe that any body of men organized as labor unionists would approve of the maiming of non-union laborers who were pursuing an honorable calling and a calling in which safety was guaranteed to them by the constitution of this state and of the United States. But the bitter invective against independent laborers by unionists and by an unscrupulous press and demagogical politicians has been as flames that have fed the fires of that lawlessness which only yesterday caused a bloody riot in San Francisco. The right of a laborer to refuse to join a union is just as sacred as that of another to join a union. Each should be protected in his constitutional rights and each should be punished for infringement of the constitutional rights of others. Here is more aid and comfort for him who would destroy all law and depose all officers of the law. For, if one can maim another and prevent him from carrying on his work without pretense of lawful right so to do, why cannot the anarchist, with some semblance of justification, say: "Fie upon your laws. They are made for classes, not for all the people! See the laws broken with impunity! See the officers of the law impotent to

afford a remedy! Why not abolish the law altogether? Here is a school where anarchical doctrines are unwittingly taught. These people are sowing to the wind—what shall they reap?"

THE STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

With reference to the strike in San Francisco, I have heard mutterings for another vigilance committee. Only today I read in an article by a very prominent man a recommendation for the establishment of such a committee in San Francisco. The reference is to the very celebrated vigilance committee that usurped the government of San Francisco, ignored the law, deprived the officers of the law of their authority and by unlawful force administered a code of laws of their own dictation and actually executed several men who undoubtedly deserved hanging, and came exceedingly near executing an innocent man. I have often heard the exploits of the vigilance committee applauded by men whom I have believe to be honest and whom I believed felt patriotic. Much good to the society of San Francisco has been claimed as a result of the work of that vigilance committee.

FRUITS OF VIGILANCECOMMITTEE

Following social events in San Francisco from that time, I fail to see the benefits of the operations of that committee. San Francisco has not been noted above other cities of its population for its political purity or its high moral conditions. Had her citizens depended upon the law and used their efforts through the law instead of against it, the arm of the law would have gained strength where it became weak. Dependence would now be placed on the law instead of on a vigilance committee to act in defiance of the law. Let us analyze the work of this committee. It will be readily conceded that the men engaged in the work of the committee were good and brave men—that they believed they were doing their duty, and that they sacrificed their personal comfort and money in carrying on the work. But it was unlawful. They violated the constitution of the United States, of this state and the statutory laws of this state. They set at naught and defied the officers of the law. Had any one suggested that their acts were anarchical they would have been furious in their indignation.

But if it was right for them to trample the laws under foot and depose the officers of the law, why can not the anarchist say: "My creed is the same. It only goes further on the same lines and for a different object. If it is right for them to depose the government, why is it wrong for me to do so?"

ORGANIZED LAWLESSNESS.

San Francisco has had its organized lawlessness since that against which the vigilance committee bravely contended. Though lawless in the opposite sense, they had a precedent. It is not enough to say in justification that the vigilance committee usurped the government and deposed the constituted authorities for good purposes. Who is to judge of the purposes? I fear that even the far-famed vigilance committee sowed to the wind.

DISOBEDIENCE OF BAD LAWS.

I have known men to advocate disobedience to laws on the pretext that such laws were more honored in the breach than in the observance. On this principle one preson will violate one law and another person will violate another law. Another man may find no laws to his liking. I knew a man who advocated the violation of the university liquor law at Berkeley, on the ground that it was more honored in the breach than in the observance. All laws made for the regulation or restriction of the liquor traffic are unpopular with those whose business is curtailed by them. Many find such laws more profitable in the breach than in the observance, and the officers have ever had to be watchful to prevent such laws from being generally violated. What of such law violators? Friends or enemies to republican government? The laws whereof it is said,"They are more honored in their breach than in their observance" are generally laws made to prevent vice and remove bad temptations from the young. Those violators of law are unconsciously instructors in anarchism. It is on the same principle that anarchists would do away with all laws. Those men are sowing the wind.

CORRUPT USE OF MONEY.

Those who with the use of money debauch weak electors or corrupt officials, would sell their country for a temporary gain. The use of capital to induce voilations of the law, to encourage unlawful combinations against the interests of the people, to degrade dependent men, puts into active practice the doctrine of anarchists, approves their methods and tends to break down the government which stands for law and order in opposition to no law, and the disorder of anarchical conditions. The men who do these things would pollute the fountain, careless of the misery that their poison might entail.

They are manufacturing arguments for anarchists. What can they expect that they and their children will reap from such a sowing?

OUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

But there is a numerous class of anarchistic teachers—good, whole-souled people, but not so thoughtful as good American citizens should be. They advocate lyinching and mob violence, although most of them would harm no one themselves.

In a recent paper published under the eaves of the State University at Berkeley, I read in startling headlines, "Student Whips a Traitor! Anarchist Kicked Off Car. Patroitic Student Administers a Trashing to Self-Confessed Red!" Then follows an account of an assault by a student on a man who said he was an anarchist. There was no law against a man's declaring himself an anarchist. If there had been such a law the man charged with its violation would have been entitled to a fair and impartial trial in a court of competent jurisdiction before punishment could have been administered. The student, therefore, violated the law. He had usurped the government and was acting in the role of an absolute dictator. In subverting the law and infringing upon the constitutional rights of another, he was unwittingly practicig anarchical doctrine. The newspaper, in applauding him and the crowd who jeered at the victim were applauding practical anarchy, while they condemned theoretical anarchy. The student was not invidiously standing alone. He was urged on by a public sentiment, and that public sentiment was anarchical. After the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, I, a student, did the same act. I can believe that only the best of motives inspired

him. I expect him to have more accurate ideas of true patirotism as his years mature. But that public sentiment—what of that?

What of that public sentiment which inspired the mob that surrounded the jail in Chicago where anarchists were confined? What of the public sentiment which applauded the brutal attack on a poor lunatic who voted "no" on the adoption of resolutions of respect and condolence in memory of President McKinley at Sixth street park in Los Angeles?

These are but a few straws to the many evidences of the trend of public opinion.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S EXAMPLE

What a rebuke to them are the words the great President bequeathed to his people after he had been mortally wounded by one of the most despicable of human beings, and the assassin had been roughly hurled to the floor: "Don't hurt him." How different this great, loyal American citizen from those of his friends who demanded the assassination of the assassin!

PUNISHING THE ASSASSIN.

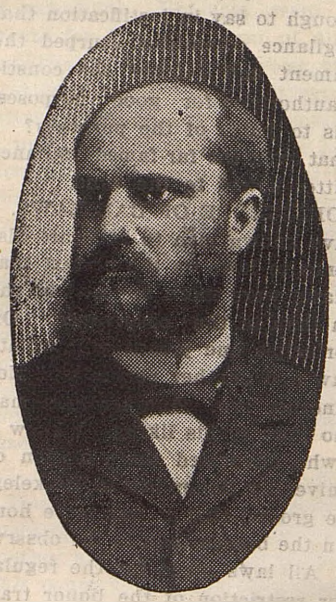
It was said that the assassin ought to be strung up without a trial? By whom? Under what law? It could not have been done without subverting the law and overcoming the officers of the law. And this would have been in line with the teachings of anarchists. Stop, think, my kind friends, you of the patriotic feeling. Is not your teaching anarchical? Do you not advise sowing to the wind?

Oh, that the noble words of that noble man could take root in the hearts and minds of the American people. Then, indeed would anarchy receive a mortal blow. Let the anarchical teachings be dissipated from our own firesides; from the public press. Let the law be obeyed by those who are not professed anarchists. Let our people be not hardened by cruelty and lawlessness, but refined by law and order. Remove the excuses for the existence of anarchy—stay the careless sowing of anachical seeds, and then we may consistently apply drastic laws for utter annihilation of anarchism.

Superintendent Foshay's Patriotic Words

Intemperance, Idleness and Extravagence More Dangerous than Foreign Enemies

The following extracts from a speech delivered by Superintendent Foshay recently before the city teachers should be read and heeded by every citizen



PROF. J. A. FOSHAY.

who has the wellbeing of the country at heart. The conditions confronting us today must be met by men and women of lofty patriotism who will not support a wrong because it is popular. A wrong not openly denounced is silently endorsed:

• • • • "On all sides we see growth and expansion of educational work. The city of Los Angeles is exceptional, as its growth has not been so gradual as many of the other cities, because of the great influx of people within the last decade. Since 1893 we have grown from an enrollment of 12,-191, and an average attendance of 8908, to an enrollment of 21,648, and an average attendance of 15,891. In 1893 we had 235 teachers employed. At the present we have 543 teachers.

"There is perhaps no more important work of the instructor than to teach children how to study. We made a beginning along this line last year and I suggest a study period for the different classes, at which time the teacher should be free to assist the children. We have emphasized this subject for the present school year, and I hope that even more time may be given by each teacher to assist pupils in acquiring correct habits. This subject of teaching children how to study cannot, in my opinion, be emphasized too highly.

"INTEMPERANCE,IDLENESS AND EXTRAVAGANCE are doing more to destroy our people than foreign enemies. The teachers of today must dignify labor, and assist in establishing and maintaining a society whic.. shall be composed of self-supporting people. The greatest need of this country is men of personal worth and stability, who will not be swayed from truth and right, but who will see to it that justice is not perverted, and who will do their duty by participating in public affairs.

"The seeds of law-breaking, of anarchy, are being sown broadcast in our midst. THE LACK OF RESPECT FOR LAW, COURTS AND OFFICERS is teaching ignorant fanatics to go farther, and they become haters of the government and plotters against it. People who obey only the laws which may chance to please them, and evade or break those they dislike,are teaching the first principles of anarchy, and striking at the very foundation of government. EVERY TEACHER should not fail to teach reverence for God, to enforce order and obedience in the schoolroom and to train children to love the institutions of government. Our school, then, may thus become the nursery in which are inculcated loyalty to our beloved country and loyalty to our God."

A BUSINESS MAN'S LEAGUE.

There is a movement on foot to organize a colored business man's league. In view of the increasing number of colored business and professional men in this city, such an organization is very necessary, and will be productive of much good in stimulating business enterprises among our people.

MRS. F. L. DONOHOO.

OUR NEW WORK IN AFRICA.

Fifteenth Annual Convention of the W. F. M. S., First Church, Los Angeles, Oct. 8-11, 1901.

By Mrs. F. L. DONOHOO.

"I heard the voice of the Lord saying, whom shall I send and who will go for us? Then said I, here am I, send me." Such was the answer of Miss Susan Collins, a devoted Christian woman, more than thirteen years ago. This dear sister was born in Illinois, and received her training in the Iowa university. She went to Africa, "the dark continent," and served with Bishop Williams Taylor eight years, after which she served five years with Bishop Hartzell, making thirteen years of truly consecrated labors for her Master among the benighted heathen. Glorious labor! Testimonials from Bishops Taylor Hartzell and other workers on the field give evidence of her abundant success as matron and teacher. Miss Collins has lived among us for about a year, and has greatly endeared herself to us by her modest, Christian character. "God moves in a mysterious way!" A bequest of $500 was left by a dear young woman for foreign missionary work. Her sister (Miss Mary Crothers) added to this bequest an amount sufficient to send Miss Collins back to Africa and pay her salary for three years. After the three years shall have expired, the Pacific branch of the W. F. M. S., Southern California conference, assures her support. She will return in a short time to her choice labors in Angola, Africa, by appointment of Bishop Hartzell, where she did good and faithful work for thirteen years.

Now, dear sisters, with this brief description of the work, and the worker, let us pass on to the things that should give us new impetus in the foreign missionary work.

If every Christian could, or would be impressed with the fact that the missionary question is not one of mere sentiment, but of uncompromising duty that cannot be neglected without disloyalty to Christ, then the foundation would be laid for an abiding interest in missions. I verily believe the life and growth of the church depend on missionary activity. Christianity is like a fire, that if it does not spread, will burn itself out. The church that lives for itself alone is short-lived.

There is a necessary and irrepressible conflict between right and wrong, between truth and error, and between light and darkness; and Christianity, being the embodiment of truth, light and righteousness, must wage war on ignorance and sin. Those who profess to be adherents of Christianity, and yet refuse to aid in this warfare, are not only false to the very spirit of Christianity, but are guilty of sin scarce less than downright treason to the cause of Christ. Do you know, dear sisters, the proposition of foreign missionary work is opposed by a great many people because of the ignorance of the work.

A brother said to me the other day, that he was opposed to foreign missions. I said, "Well, brother, that is because you are ignorant of the work it is doing. People will not feel much interested in that of which they know so little." Oppositon or indifference to mission work is almost always in direct ratio to ignorance concerning it. When we assemble in our open meetings, let us tell the story of heroic lives of those who have been conspicuous as missionaries and instrumental in planting the church of Christ in the regions beyond this, is calculated to stir the hearts of all with enthusiasm for the cause to which they were so gloriously devoted. There is no other department of Christian activity that offers such opportunities for usefulness and success in winning souls for Christ as the foreign mission field. Let us constantly agitate the subject of foreign mission until there shall be no soil that is not batised with Christian blood and consecrated by missionary graves. I fear, dear sisters, and brethren, too, that we are too much taken up with self and self-interest. We often imagine that we are serving God when, in fact, we are only serving ourselves. We forget that he best serves God who serves his fellowmen, and that Jesus said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me.

Oh, let us remember that these heathen are as truly our sisters and our brothers as the people of our own Christian land, and that they must have the gospel and a Christian civilization to save them. Think of the degradation of the heathen, the abominations of ignorance, superstition and vice that prevail among them; the poverty and wretchedness, starvation and physical suering which they endure; then, dying not to know God! When our beloved President William McKinley died, our eyes were blinded with tears, and grief irrepressible filled our hearts, but there was consolation, for this man lived so much like his Maker and knew him so well that, in his dying moments he whispered, "Nearer, my God, to Thee!" But the heathen does not know God, and cannot sing "Nearer, to Thee!" Think of the contrast!

"And how shall we escape if we neglect to send the gospel to them. God bless the memory of our sainted Sister Seymour, whose body we laid to rest but yesterday, who, in her life organized the Pacific branch of the W. F. M. S. of Southern California. God bless the memory of the dear sister who left the bequest for the foreign field. "They rest from their labors and their works do follow them." And God bless abundantly Miss Mary Crothers, who, by her liberal contribution, has made possible the return of Miss Collins to Africa. And God bless Sister Collins, in her work. And may we, the P. B. of the W. F. M. S. rejoice in the advance we have made, and do a little more, pray a little more, and give a little more, until Africa is won for Christ.

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J. L. EDMONDS, Editor and Business Manager.

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TEL. GREEN 1882.

MIXING BUSINESS AND RELIGION.

It is pleasing indeed to note the marked increase in the number of colored business men in this city in the past year. The fact that they are beginning to diversify their business shows that each venture is the result of calm deliberation that points to success. The negro is beginning to take life serious and to no longer regard it as all together "one grand sweet song," but a thing to be put to practical use if we hope to reap the rewards that come of success. If we hope to have any say so in the affairs of the world we will have to own a part of it. If we hope to have any voice in the management of this government we will have to help do its business, produce and own its wealth. If we want the respect and confidence of honest, intelligent men and women, we have got to be honest, intelligent men and women ourselves. The man who has no business of his own is not very well prepared to run that of others. As it is with an individual so it is with a race. The day of speech making song and dance is over. For every negro who makes a living by singing and dancing there is a thousand who can't. But every negro who is willing to work and then save what he makes can make himself useful and respected in his community. That the negroes are learning these golden truths is being demonstrated every day and in every section of this country. A colored minister said some time ago that he had quit preaching to his congregation about the beauties of heaven, but rather the beauties and blessings of a virtuous, useful life. "The beauties of heaven," he said, "are fadeless and eternad and can be inherited only by those who live beautiful lives in this world." This is preaching that saves in this world and the world to come. The man is best prepared to die who reaches the highest ideals in this life. The fellow who is too shiftless to pluck for himself some of the sweets from life's bountiful storehouse is too shiftless to travel the straight and narrow way that leads from earth to that celestial city. The man whose religion teaches him honesty, industry and economy will have power and influence in his community regardless of the color of his skin.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found Judge York's great speech on anarchy. It is a great plea for law and order and should be read aloud at the fireside of every American home. It will strengthen respect for the dignity of the law and kindle a patriotic flame in the hearts of all who read or hear it. He handles anarchy in all of its phases, pointing out its dangers in a manner that must make lawlessness hateful and thereby stimulate the growth of patriotism. It is a gentle breathing of love for country, law, order and humanity.

There is a dead preacher in town who is becoming offensive. Now, if his corpse gets too lively we will have to take hold of it.

Wonder if the push will call a meeting and exclude that jury from society?

A GREAT MAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

In entertaining Professor Booker T. Washington at dinner at the White House, President Roosevelt not only honored him, but himself and the country as well. It should no longer be said that a distinguished citizen like Professor Washington has to leave this country before he can be treated with the consideration due man, simply on account of his color. The President's acts were those of a high-toned gentleman, and deserve neither reward nor encomium, but in these days of hypocrisy and cant, men with backbone enough to be what they claim to be are so rare that when one is found he at once becomes a hero. There is a great man at the White House, a man in whom there is neither hypocrisy nor guile—a president of all the people.

In a conference with the President recently Prof. Booker T. Washington advised him to give all federal offices in the South to respectable white men. This in the South means Democrats. The President immediately appointed ex-Governor Jones of Alabama a lifetong Democrat, to a federal judgeship. It is a good appointment and should be followed by others of a like character.

That editor who was to be run in for criticizing certain officers of the Afro-American League is still at large. The fellows that had the matter in charge is now wondering whether or not they had any character to tarnish.

Since the assassination of President McKinley, Ben Tillman, the mob leader, has been a little quiet, the people of the north being too grief-stricken to listen to his discussions on the beauties of anarchy, lynching, burning and ballot thieving. The Y. M. C. A. in Iowa cancelled his engagements with them. After thinking the matter over they came to the conclusion that the youths of that state could learn to murder, rob and raise trouble without hiring Tillman to give them special instruction.

The Afro-American League

Some Shady Transactions of the Old Seventy-five Cents Ballot Brokers

CHAPTER II.

There is no better proof that the so-called Afro-American League has become innocuous desuetude than the statements of its membership given out from time to time by the six-bits push that use it during campaigns for what there is in it. In '96 they did business on a fictitious enrollment of 700 in this city. Two years ago they claimed 600, a loss of 100. At the close of the last congress they went over to the Times office and handed in a revised list claiming 400 members, stating that the names of all democrats had been expunged from the roll. From this we are led to infer that there are 300 colored democrats in the city, and that these ballot brokers, in a virtuous moment, decided not to use them in their future calculations—going to do business a little more on the square. Then too this would explain to future politicians whose legs are to be pulled why the league's enrollment is growing so beautifully less, while the colored population is rapidly increasing in numbers and intelligence. Now, the whole truth of this matter is, there never was 700 voters in the league except as they existed in the imagination of these political fakirs. Armed with this imaginary enrollment of voters, whose interests they had been selected to guard, many and many a "six bits" was gathered in, and countless the number of cheap cigars harvested. Each of these race men (?)—for they are always looking out for the race—could swim in the beer he has spoiled to the health of these 700 imaginary leaguers. It was this class of race men that has made the name of the league a by word and its endorsement a "Jonah." There is not an employe in the public service in the city today who owes his appointment to the league's endorsement; that is, a diligent inquiry failed to produce one. Those spoken to in regard to the league spoke of it in very uncomplimentary terms.—A JONAH.

The league's endorsement has been so disastrous to the fortunes of those who received it in the past that it became to be regarded as a "Jonah." The number of ambitious young colored men in this city who have been hopelessly sidetracked by the league's endorsement is quite large. To give their names would be speaking disrespectfully of the dead—not a safe thing to do now. Although the negroes are rapidly increasing in numbers, intelligence and wealth in Southern California, the league, according to the statement of its owners, the officers, is rapidly losing its members. They ought to know, as they are the only ones who have access to the roll of membership. The league is dead and its proprietors know it, but with its corpse, like Cid Campeador, though dead, they hope to win another victory—do six bits politics in one more campaign. We shall see.

THE HERALD.

The absolute honesty of the Herald in dealing with all public questions, and its fairness to all classes of citizens, is rapidly bringing it to the front as the organ of the people. While battling for the rights of the laboring classes it has assailed no rights of the capitalists. To no class has it shown greater friendship than to the colored citizens. The following editorial from the Herald speaks for itself:

NEGRO HATRED IN KENTUCKY.

The recent lynching of two negro boys in Kentucky tends to confute a familiar argument in extenuation of such atrocities in the South. A certain phase of crime is usually the incentive to summary vengeance upon southern negroes. Similar retributive acts in northern states are pointed to as evidence that lynching for such cause is likely to occur in any state. It is claimed that the horror of such a crime stirs northern communities to the lynching point just as quickly as it affects one in the south.

But the case alluded to in Kentucky is evidence that race prejudice is a strong factor in the outrages perpetrated upon southern negroes. The young negroes who were lynched were only 16 and 18 years old respectively. The meager report merely states that they were charged with having "stoned to death" a printer, with whom they had presumably quarreled. The culprits were arrested and incarcerated in the jail at the county seat of Shelby county. From this jail they were taken by a mob, without further opposition than the sheriff's protest, and hanged from a railway trestle.

It is evident that if these boys had happened to be white no such method of vengeance would have been employed. They were lynched because it was their misfortune to be black. The spirit thus manifested is perceptibly growing throughout the south, and it threatens to result in serious trouble between the races. It is strengthened and encouraged by the official action of the southern states in attempts to rob the negroes of the rights guaranteed to them by the fifteenth amendment of the federal constitution.

MR. McCLELLAN.

The jury in the McClellan libel case, after being out ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. The trouble grew out of the following publication in the Record of September 18:

"WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

Beware of those brothers in black who are going around collecting money under the pretense that the colored people want to hold memorial services by themselves. The colored people are loyal American citizens; the majority of them desire to pay honor to the President in that way.

"These people are going around under pretense of hall rent and other expenses and are simply trying to fleece the public. While the people are grief stricken over the loss of the President, they have worked up a scheme to make some money out of it. Respectfully,

"T. M. M'CLELLAN,
739 Maple avenue.
"Los Angeles, September 18, 1901."

In the future all self-appointed dollar chasing committees will be looked upon with suspicion and will receive a chilly reception. The jury's verdict meets with general approval, and sounds the death knell of this "finance committee" business, for which the public is exceedingly grateful. A finance hunting committee may be all right, but there can be no harm in keeping it a safe distance. In the future, if the colored people would make the speakers pay the hall rent for the hall in which they hold memorial services, there will never be another memorial service held in this city between now and the sounding of Gabriel's signal. These fellows who are so generous with their eloquence never have any money. They usually have a "finance committee." The first thing you know the Afro-American league will get up a "finance committee." There is nothing like having "finance."

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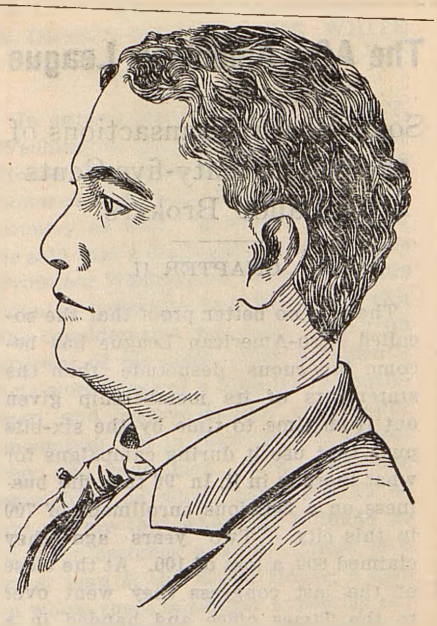

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